

34. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 32, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wave length of 420nm out of fractions obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity to an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.
35. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 34, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.
36. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 35, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.
37. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 36, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.
38. The anti-endotoxin agent according to any one of claims 34 to 37, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.
39. The anti-endotoxin agent according to any one of claims 34 to 38, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving bed continuous separation method.
40. The anti-endotoxin agent according to any one of claims 34 to 39, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wave length of 420nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease amounts of salts.
41. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 31, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water, a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture thereof.
42. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 41, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.
43. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 41, wherein

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51. The growth promoter according to claim 50, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.
52. The growth promoter according to claim 51, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.
53. The growth promoter according to any one of claims 49 to 52, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.
54. The growth promoter according to any one of claims 49 to 53, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving bed continuous separation method.
55. The growth promoter according to any one of claims 49 to 54, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wave length of 420nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease amounts of salts.
56. The growth promoter according to any one of claims 46 to 55, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water, a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture thereof.
57. The growth promoter according to claim 56, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.
58. The growth promoter according to claim 56, wherein the solvent for extraction is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60/40 or lower.
59. A food comprising the growth promoter according to any one of claims 46 to 58.
60. An animal feed comprising the growth promoter according to any one of claims 46 to 58.

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